

FOR PRESIDENT.
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT

WANTED.
An Apprentice wanted at this office to learn the Printing Business. One with a liberal education, aged from 12 to 16.

At present writing, (Wednesday morning,) we are without any returns of the election held yesterday, only for the township of Salisbury, in this county, which is as follows:

For the New Constitution,	177
Against " "	164
Majority,	13
No License,	176
For, " "	160
Majority against License,	16

The vote on the New constitution plainly shows that so far as this county is concerned, party did not enter into the canvass. Salisbury with a Whig majority of over 200 gives a majority of thirteen for the New Constitution.

LATER.			
For New Con.	Against.	License.	No.
Bedford	83	82	47
Chester	104	81	77
Columbia	30 maj.	00	27 maj.
Lobanow	00	00	00
Leart	40	4	4
Olive	00	00	00
Orange	21 maj	00	15 maj
Rutland	120	00	00
Salem	11	00	24
Salisbury	177	164	176
Scipio	75 maj.	00	29
Sutton	76	75	54

The majority for the New Constitution will exceed 300 in Meigs.

The majority against License in this county will be over 250.

The clerks of the Cincinnati, Buckeye State, Ohio, Clipper, &c. have our thanks for files of river papers. We fear that the stage of water will soon break up for a time the exchange of kind offices between us and our friends of the line boats, but we hope to renew them in the fall—at least so far as our friends KERR, WEAVER and "Dr." McTULLEN are concerned. We cannot consent to a longer vacation.

DISCOVERY OF ROCK OIL.—Last week at the salt well of the Coal Port Company in this county when the "sinker" was at the depth of about 70 feet, it struck a vein of oil, which for quality is not excelled in the United States. Since that time over forty barrels have been collected, which scarcely amounts to a tithe of the supply. It gushes out at intervals in a stream 3 1/2 inches in volume, with the force of a fountain.

So far as we can learn, the presence of this oil is not uncommon in salineiferous regions, but the quantity existing here is without a parallel. The oil is highly inflammable, and burns with the brilliancy and quickness of turpentine. As an evidence of its inflammable qualities, the boys of Pomeroy, have been using it almost every evening since its discovery for fire-balls, for which purpose it is superior to turpentine. The oil goes under different names—British, American, Seneca and Rock Oil—the proper name of which however is *Petroleum*. It is a bituminous substance and generally exudes from the earth in small quantities. The peculiarity which distinguishes this from all other wells known is the immense quantity which it supplies, being more like the outlet of a subterranean lake than the opening of an oleaginous stratum of rock.

Petroleum is found in different parts of the old world. The strongest wells known in the world are in the Persian Empire, and are said to produce four hundred thousand hogsheads annually. It is found also in Trinidad, Barbadoes and other West India islands—also on the Kanawha river in Va., near Scottsville Kentucky, in Western Pennsylvania, on Duck Creek in Ohio, and on the borders of Seneca Lake in New York. This found at the latter place is generally called *Seneca oil*. The uses to which Petroleum may be applied are various, and from the immense quantity discovered here, we have no doubt but that it might be made a source of great profit.

DROWNED.—On Tuesday last, a little boy about eight years old, son of Mr. David Lewis, near the mouth of Kerr's run, while playing about the waters edge was drawn into the current of the river and drowned before assistance could reach him.

The Salt well in Pomeroy, is now at a depth of over 800 feet, with a stronger supply of water, both in quality and quantity than when we couched it last week. We understand that the furnace will soon be commenced.

FOR CUBA AGAIN.—A New Orleans correspondent of the *Natchez Courier* says that instead of the Cuban invaders having, in that region, abandoned their project and gone home, they will again attempt to make war for the island in less than a month, unless Government shall again defeat them; that the men are raised, the officers appointed, and the steamers engaged for transportation. They are to start from three different points, and will rendezvous without the United States. The number of men to start in the first place will not exceed 1,000, and they will be divided into four regiments of 250 each.

Thirty tons of Hen's Eggs have been gathered in Putnam county, and shipped to foreign markets by the farmers of that region—about which the editors up that way are doing a great deal of cackling.

TORNADO IN IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN.

A tornado passed over Fairfield, Iowa, on Saturday the 31st ult., doing much mischief. The State University Building, which was nearly completed, was entirely demolished. The dwelling house of Mr. Fulton and a one story brick house were destroyed, severely maiming several of the inmates. The court house was much damaged, many buildings were unroofed, and much damage was done to fences, gardens, &c.

It moved in a column of a mile and a half wide, strewn the prairie round the town with fragments of the houses and furniture; corn, beds, bedding, clothes, wheels and pieces of wagons, and portions of the roofs can be found hundreds of yards from the houses which were blown down.

In Wisconsin.—In portions of Dane county, Wisconsin, several houses were torn to pieces, forests splintered and prostrated; much damage done to other property. On one farm there were fifty acres of fine timber swept over as if it were but reeds.

In Michigan.—In portions of Winnebago and Ogle counties, Michigan, the tornado was terrible in its destruction of life and injury to property, extending fifteen miles in length and fifty in breadth. The *Prairie Democrat* has a minute account of its effects, from which we extract:

The first house prostrated was Mrs. Miller's, the lady being caught up, as she ran out of the house, and carried a distance of twenty rods and dropped in a slough, and owing to the softness of the ground she was not materially injured. The house was torn to atoms and scattered over the prairie. The next was old Mr. Miller's; the house carried away and the old man badly injured. Then it swept along to Mr. Birch's; in this were two families, in all eight persons. The whole building was cut up and removed twenty feet and left down upon the roof so as to leave the rafters in the earth; it was again caught up and carried about thirty rods in the bosom of the tornado and finally dashed to pieces. The wife of Wm. Birch, and her three children and the wife of Benjamin and one child, all perished, being literally torn to pieces. B Birch was severely injured, it is thought not mortally injured. Out of eight persons in that fated house, but two remain to remember the terrific scene.

The next house was that of Mr. Shoenmaker. There was a young man in it, who, at the approach of the storm, attempted to flee out at the door, but falling in that, he dropped through the floor in time to let the house go tenantless through the heavens. But he soon followed; he was taken up and carried near half a mile and dropped in a grove of small timber, and marvelous as it may appear, the only serious injury he received was the dislocating of his wrist.

Numerous other cases are mentioned, but of less melancholy interest. A gentleman who examined several miles of the track of the storm describes the country as being literally strewn with the wrecks and fragments of buildings, furniture, fences and dead animals. The 31st of May will be recollected as a day of frightful tornadoes all over the West, in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

The Richmond Enquirer calls Mr. Webster a candidate for the Presidency and says that the most magnificent dinner were given him wherever he went in his late tour. We apprehend, that if Gen. Cass were to make the same tour, he would be entertained less magnificently—he would be treated to little else than cold shoulder.

TYRANNY AND BRUTALITY.—An Austrian military officer, stationed in Italy, lately caused a boy of 13 to be flogged to death for killing his dog. It appears that the officer's dog was a big one, and that the boy had a little one; that the officer's dog attacked the boy's dog, and that the boy, in defence of his own dog, struck the big one with a stone, and killed him. For this offence he was seized, and ordered by the officer to receive twenty-five blows of the bastinado; but he expired under the seventeenth blow! The account goes on to state that the brute who did this thing was afterwards set upon and killed by the infuriated father of the boy.

STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A storm on Friday last, between Columbia and Harrisburg, did serious mischief to the Pennsylvania public works, as well as to private property. All the railroads between these two points were more or less injured. Breaches were made in the Pennsylvania canal at several points, so that it may not be navigable again for a week. On almost every level between Columbia and Harrisburg, we learn that the embankments gave way.

There are three pretended preachers of the gospel in the Indiana State Prison, convicted for horse stealing.

The Savannah Republican of Friday last says:—"From Spanish letters which have come under our observation, we learn that Cubans in this country regard matters in Cuba as being in a State bordering on revolution. These letters give reason to believe that the cry of liberty would be raised on the 25th of the present month. It may soon be in our power to give our readers further particulars."

A letter from London says, the most stupendous failure of modern days is the Thames Tunnel. Built at an enormous cost, it was intended that it should become a great avenue of communication between the two sides of the Thames. Unforeseen difficulties in the way of getting heavy teams up and down at the entrances presented this, and now the wonderful Tunnel is become a paltry penny exhibition, with toy stores, grinding organs, and Punch and Judy shows scattered through it.

MRS. E. OAKES SMITH ON THE NEW COSTUME.

The readers of the *Nonpareil* were informed a few days since that Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, a literary lady of New York city, was advertised to give a lecture on the new costume. We find an abstract of this lecture in the *Tribune*. It should be published far and wide. Here it is:

The lecturer read her remarks, seated in a clear but not loud voice, and with admirable intonation, and was frequently interrupted with tokens of approbation. The time occupied by the lecture was little more than an hour—the audience giving close attention throughout. Commencing with a review of the peculiar circumstances of her position, calculated, perhaps, to offend the prejudices of some, the lecturer proceeded to demonstrate the urgent need of reform in the apparel of Woman. The present dress was deemed inconvenient and unbecoming, from its minuteness of detail and the time and expense bestowed upon it, and more than all from its effects in engendering disease. Not only comfort, but health, and consequently beauty, the lecturer demanded, demanded an immediate reform, far, where can there be beauty without health, and who ever heard of a sickly Venus, or a comely Juno? Woman is at present a creature of the sunshine; she must consult the fashion, and abjure comfort for outward adornments. As a school-girl, the sound of the north wind, the rain, and the sunshine, and the glad face of Nature, filled her soul with exultation, and her soul was rewarded with health and oceans of life and freshness, why must she be compelled to recede from the elasticity and hopefulness of the earlier days? Why may not the rain and sunshine of her early life be also the rain and sunshine of her mature life? A woman should not fear the air or water; she grows fresh and beautiful from both. It becomes, then, a philosophical consideration, in her choice of dress, that she should adopt the best substitute for the purposes of locomotion in all kinds of weather. It matters little what shall be her in-door garments—she needs a costume for the street, which must be alike convenient and unexpensive. Do this, (continued the lecturer) for the sake of health, comfort and beauty. In a country like ours, if anywhere, woman should be absolved from foreign influences in the ordering of her dress. If her habiliments please those of her household, what matters it if her course be approved or disapproved by a press or two, or if it encounter the sneers of a superficial foreign traveller. She should spurn the subordinate and ape-like submission to foreign usage, and that style be adopted which benefits the manners of a Republic. It is idle to talk of Equal Rights on the one hand, and then ask, upon the other, what we shall put on. Mrs. Smith continued—I have said that health, comfort and beauty are the end and panorama of life, and that is not very large at this time, most of the old miners have abandoned the diggings and gone to the North. There is yet a great deal of gold in this section of the country, but the miner will have to be content with small wages.

THE STOCKTON MINES.—The *Stockton Times* gives some interesting statements of the discovery of rich quartz veins in the Southern mines. The editors consider that it has been satisfactorily established that a quartz vein will eventually prove an inexhaustible mine of wealth to this country. They say that Dr. Jas. Brown, a scholar and an able practical man, and Dr. Redcliffe, who have traveled through the southern region, making observations at all the principal points, have expressed this to be their opinion. Many of the quartzes, it is said, are now supplied with water, and the miners are actually engaged in washing out the auriferous soil which they have thrown up.

THE MARIPOSA MINES.—A correspondent of the *Stockton Journal*, writing from the Mariposa, in speaking of some large pieces of gold recently found in that section, says:—"The largest piece weighs fourteen pounds and seven ounces; the next is 48 ounces; and the next is 35 ounces of pure gold. The first two are considerably impregnated with rock, though their intrinsic value is more than half their weight. The people have been doing remarkably well here for the last few weeks, and they are coming fast from all parts of the country."

THE NORTHERN MINES.—We condense the following mining items from the *Marysville Herald*. Large numbers of persons are returning from Scott's river and locating at Morris's Ravine, Long's Bar, Oregon Gulch, Rich Gulch, and Blue Creek, where none of the miners are making less than five dollars to an ounce per day.

Mr. Charles Simmons states that on Monday last, a lump weighing fifteen ounces was taken from Oregon Gulch.

Mr. J. Menden Hall, of Blue Hill, reports that a week or so ago, within a short distance of his store, a lump weighing 334 lbs was found entirely free from quartz, and of the purest gold. Miners are doing much better than they did during the winter. Mr. Rankin's party visited the wing-dam, and the prospect averaged 82 to the pan of twenty-four pans taken out of the water of the depth of 10 inches.

GREAT DISCOVERY OF GOLD!—Mr. L. W. Taylor, who is just down from Shasta City, brings us intelligence of some very important discoveries that have recently been made in Shasta Valley, found along the stream bearing that name. It appears that some packers were camping in the Valley over night, when one of them chanced to pick up a piece of gold worth some \$10 or \$12. This induced them to prospect the country, and we are assured that the discoveries have been of a highly gratifying character. One thousand acres of the valley have been prospected, all of which yielded handsomely. The average is from 10 cents upward to the pan. Five men who have been engaged there ever since the discovery, have made an average of \$80 to the man each day. The depth of the diggings is from one to four feet.

THE DISCOVERY IN SHASTA VALLEY.—Shasta Creek (or river, as it is generally termed) heads in the Western Slope of the Coast Range, and is distant some eighty miles from Redding's Springs. The old route to the north-west mines was to cross from the Springs to Weaver Creek; but now the packers ascend the Sacramento higher, before he crosses the first spur of the Coast Range.

Shasta River is one of the tributaries of Scott's River, and the valley along the stream is said to be beautiful, widening out for several miles at different points. It is in one of these extended undulating slopes that the late discovery has been made. A slope in which several thousand acres of land are found. Already have one thousand acres been prospected, and the result has been such as will have the effect to draw thitherward a great population.

Large quantities of Chenut are being imported into London from New York.

From the *San Francisco Transcript*.

The following items relating to the mines and the progress of the miners:

THE GEORGETOWN DIGGINGS.—The numerous ditches and gulches within an area of five miles of Georgetown, have generally paid well. Many of the canons, and others the Oregonian, Missouri, have been worked over some half a dozen times. The diggings were not thoroughly understood in the start, and success was pursued by the miners. Afterwards, holes were sunk, deeper and deeper, until late experience has shown that shafts sunk one hundred feet, and then the system of coying adopted, is the proper mode for working that district of country.

THE VOLCANO DUGGINGS.—A friend who is just down from these diggings, informs us that the miners there are making very fair averages. The large slide leading down from Soldier's Gulch toward Suter's Creek, is entirely dug out. Those who happened to strike the rich lead deposited along the old channel of the stream, have been quite successful. There are some three hundred persons still at work there, who make on an average from \$25 to \$150 per day. The snow which fell there but all disappeared, with the exception of a little remaining on the hill near the vicinity. The copious fall of water has given those who had earth thrown up in the gulches, an admirable opportunity to work out.

TODD'S DUGGINGS.—This valley, located about 10 miles between the Middle and North Forks of the American River, is said to contain extensive diggings. We have heard of several cases where good yields were obtained, and a number of miners emigrated to that point in consequence. There is an extensive district of country in the vicinity, that has never been thoroughly prospected, which in time will doubtless be found to pay quite well. The valley contained some seven or eight hundred miners a few months ago.

THE VOLCANO DUGGINGS.—These diggings are located on the South branch of Dry Creek, generally known as Suter's Creek. Volcano is a beautiful valley, containing about five hundred acres of tillable land, and is about two thousand feet above the Pacific. The Soldier's Gulch, thirty-five hundred feet in length, together with a few smaller tributaries, have told some of the tales which have been regarded as the wonders of the world.

Three thousand pounds of gold have been dug from this gulch, yet rich as it has been, it has not averaged to the miner half an ounce per day. Had its particular locality been known, and the present mode of washing understood, one-tenth part of labor would have collected as much gold. The Indian gulch and Spanish gulch in that vicinity, have also yielded good returns. The present population of Volcano and vicinity is not very large at this time, most of the old miners having abandoned the diggings and gone to the North. There is yet a great deal of gold in this section of the country, but the miner will have to be content with small wages.

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The diggings are somewhat peculiar, for all the earth contains gold, and from the surface four feet to the bottom rock, extensive yields have been gathered. The gold is remarkably coarse, and it is in this that the peculiarity consists; it, however, has been found that where diggings were extensive, the gold was remarkably fine, and distributed with a great deal of equality. In this valley the gold is coarse, yet it is distributed with some sort of equality throughout the region that has been prospected.

We have been informed that the poorest earth yields 10 cents to the pan. If this be correct, fortunes may be realized out of this. The stream affords a copious supply of water, and it will be an easy matter to haul the dirt in carts and wagons to the water, where extensive machinery may be erected for separating the earth and gold. The picks, or more extended washers, will be able to wash 1,000 bushels of earth in the same time that it formerly required to wash 100 bushels.

The *Nevada Journal* gives the following account of a discovery at that place.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—Rough and Ready was alive on Wednesday, from the discovery of a rich prospect in Second-st. The ground was all located as lots or streets, which have thus been occupied since the laying out of the town last Fall. But one of our miners undertook to prospect the ground, and after four hours work succeeded in obtaining four bits to the pan. In an hour afterward he "got down," and in the first pan obtained four dollars in pure gold! Like wildfire the alarm spread, and quick hurrying in all directions, the miners within sight and hearing poured in, like bees when the hive is attacked, with their tools and stakes. Some were on their way with provisions, and some of the most ludicrous scenes occurred. One had his hands full of fresh beef, and his anxiety to get a "claim," while he could find no place to deposit his "grab," was amusing. A carpenter at work nearby, engaged in getting out a frame for a building, immediately jumped on to the very ground belonging to his employer, upon which the house was to be erected, and "staked off" his claim with an auger, two chisels and a handsaw, while he took his stand in the middle of the lot, hatchet in hand, swearing that "his claim was staked off" and had his tools on it!

THE BIG LUMPS.

The *Placer Times* the 1st of May, contains the following accounts of some big lumps which have lately been found, and also of the discovery of Silver ore near Stockton:

PROFITABLE WORK.—A company of four persons engaged in a gulch at Placerville, are taking out daily \$1,000, or \$250 apiece. The gulch had been previously worked, but by digging into the banks, and washing an extra quantity of earth with the Long Tom the company are enabled to make these wages.

MARIPOSA LUMPS.—A lump of gold found in the Mariposa Diggings on the 18th ult. weighed 14 1/2 lbs. On the 22d, two lumps were taken out at the same place, one weighing four pounds and a half, and another worth \$570.

QUARTZ DISCOVERY NEAR ROUGH AND READY.—On Saturday last a vein of quartz was discovered on Deer Creek, about two miles north of Rough and Ready, of great richness. It is supposed to be extensive and is undoubtedly an out-crop of the veins now being worked about Grass Valley.

THE MINERS AT NEVADA.—Business of every kind has revived at Nevada since the late fall of rain. The miners are doing much better at present than they have for some months past. Those who had large quantities of earth thrown up, are enabled now to wash it, and receive the fruits of months of previous labor.

A FINE SPECIMEN.—A miner in the vicinity of Nevada took out a piece of quartz rock, weighing seventeen pounds, strongly impregnated with gold. It is valued at \$2,500, and was found close to the surface.

SILVER ORE.—We have heard of several rich discoveries of silver ore in the country adjacent to Stockton. The *Times* says that there are thousands of tons of this ore in the region of the Four Creeks. Dr. Brown, some time ago, found a vein three feet in thickness, near Carson's Creek, and numerous other similar veins have been found. Col. Powell favored us with a specimen from a mine he has in his possession, and, from his statement, we conclude that Mexicans, in former times, worked the veins in the region of the Four Creeks.

GOOD LUCK.—We saw yesterday a splendid specimen of pure gold weighing \$680. The hole in which it is found is situated in Kentucky valley, between Deer Creek and South Yuba. The gold is all coarse, and singularly enough, is imbedded in a stratum of clay. One has to dig down about eight feet before reaching this, and there it was so coarse that the miners who worked the claim picked out the pieces from the clay. They found three pieces weighing together \$1,000, one of which was perfectly round. The fortunate gentlemen are E. S. Bennett, C. W. and J. A. Winslow, and S. R. Ellsworth, of Boston and vicinity.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul Pioneer of the 15th instant refers to a fresh outbreak between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, from which it apprehends hostilities, notwithstanding the treaty of peace of last winter. This new quarrel commenced about the middle of April, upon disputed hunting grounds, between a party of Sioux hunters and a party of Chippewa hunters. A Chippewa half-breed was killed, and soon after a small party of Chippewa hunters went to a Sioux lodge in the night, and killed its inmates. Governor Ramsey has written to the Chippewa agent, Mr. Watrous, requesting him to demand of the Chippewa Chiefs the surrender of these murderers; but it is not probable they will be given up. In the meantime, the various bands of Sioux, hearing of these atrocities, are stirred up by false purposes of vengeance. A band of one hundred and thirty Wapatoon Sioux warriors, armed and painted, had taken the war-path, and by the last accounts were directing their march against the Chippewas at Mille Lac. About the same time another small war party of Sioux from another band left, and it is believed are gone to attack the Chippewas who live near the river St. Croix. What further barbarities may result from these movements cannot be conjectured.

The Chillicothe Metropolis calls the old State House in that city an "eye sore." If Chillicothe destroy that old pile, we shall consider them an "eye sore," and they will deserve to be so considered by "the rest of mankind."

A mill for the manufacture of Delaines is in course of erection at Providence, Rhode Island. It is brick, 300 feet long and 70 broad.

A DIGNITARY ON HIS OWN HOOK.

The London correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* narrates the following incident attending the inauguration of the Great Fair:

Conspicuous among the *corps diplomatique*, and in immediate proximity to the very throne of Royalty, was a person in the costume of a Mandarin, who had assumed that position as of right, and whom the public and the officials of the exhibition believed to be the "Chinese Ambassador."

This dignitary made the acquaintance of the spot, and upon his own introduction, of the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Angleson, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and many other of the highest persons in the realm; and was regarded with extreme respect by the assembly, until it was remarked, that when he joined the "procession," which accompanied the Queen, in making the circuit of the Exhibition, his diplomatic brethren seemed rather to give the Chinese the "cold shoulder;" and at length a little inquiry and reflection awakened a remembrance of the fact that there is no such person as a "Chinese Ambassador" in London; and the discovery of a most superb imposture was at length completed by the circumstance that a gentleman connected with the *Morning Post* (newspaper) recognized in his *ex-dignitary* no less or other a person than the distinguished "Mandarin," who exhibits himself daily in the Chinese Junk, "at the small charge of one shilling;" and of whose actual rank and dignity in the Celestial Empire, a malicious rumor alleges, as on our only positive knowledge, to be such as we may deduce from the fact that His Excellency first visited this country in the capacity of a ship's cook! This discovery, however, was not made until the ceremonial of "opening the Exhibition" was concluded, and the Mandarin retired in peace, having succeeded most brilliantly in his undertaking, and receiving from the not yet undeluded crowd outside the building, the warmest demonstrations of respect and welcome, as he passed through their ranks on his way to the "official residence," in the Thames-Basin.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A private letter from a friend in London informs us that Mr. ASA WHITNEY's scheme for a Railroad to the Pacific, across the northern part of this Continent, is attracting there the attention we had expected from its own grandeur and feasibility, and the singular clearness, enthusiasm and tact of its advocate. It has been submitted to Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, Lord Montagu and other eminent men, who have listened with the greatest interest to Mr. Whitney's explanations, and have expressed their satisfaction at their novelty and practicality. At the same time he has had interviews with heavy capitalists who have proffered him all the means necessary for the prompt execution of the work, to be furnished him as soon as the lands are granted for the purpose. These gentlemen only wait Mr. Whitney's acceptance of their proposals to employ their influence—with the Government and the Hudson's Bay Company in order to secure the grant, which will be made substantially on the same terms as were contained in the bill lately before Congress.

We confess that we cannot see the prospect which these facts offer without a pang of regret that such a work should not be executed by the United States. Nor can we banish the hope that Mr. Whitney may not close with these proposals, attractive as they are, and that we may yet have the opportunity of building this magnificent highway of the world.

Still, if British America carries off the prize of glory and empire, we shall not repine at her fortune, for it would be achieved solely by conferring upon mankind at large benefits of unold extent and duration.

COLORADO POPULATION OF OHIO.—The recent census discloses some remarkable facts connected with the settlement of the colored race in Ohio. In Cincinnati, where that class of persons in 1840, constituted one twentieth part of the community, they number at present but one thirty-sixth part.

In the northern part—the Western Reserve, for example—they constitute a much smaller share; being in Cuyahoga county, 1 in 144; in Portage, 1 in 400; in Ashland and Medina, 1 in 700; in Huron and Trumbull, less than 1 in 1000, and in Geauga there are but 7 in the entire population of 17,823 persons. The settlements of the colored people appear to be all within a reasonable distance from the Ohio river border, but not so far north as to locate them in the higher latitudes of the State.

Eagle township, Brown county, has colored 203, white, 920; Greenfield township, Gallia county, 116 colored, 746 white; Jackson township, Jackson county, 101 colored, 612 white; Fayette township, Lawrence county, 154 colored, 958 white. Marion township, Mercer county, 270 colored, 1,158 white; Jackson township, Pike county, 359 colored, 992 white. Scioto township, Ross county, 208 colored, 1,388 white. Van Buren township, Shelby county, 268 colored, 364 white. It will be seen that in particular districts of country they constitute from one-sixth to three-fourths of the number of whites, although in the aggregate, they number less than one eighty-fifth part of the entire population of Ohio.

There can be no doubt that the negro is becoming of less and less numerical importance in Ohio.—*Cin. Adv.*

JENNY LIND AND BARNUM.—The following is said, by the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, to be the most plausible report in reference to the rupture between two distinguished public characters as Mlle Lind and Mr. Barnum:

The story goes that, on visiting the National Theatre yesterday, Mlle Lind was dissatisfied at finding that she was to sing in a building heretofore used as a circus, that the combat, and gave proofs of great zeal in guarding the posts, and in escorting the ammunition to the field of battle.

Accounts have been received from Lower Kabylia up to the 21st instant. The French had entered the country on the 11th, and were desperately opposed by the inhabitants, who, however, were driven from all their positions, and the blockade of Sigill was raised. The loss of the French was estimated at 100 killed and 300 wounded; and that of the Kabyles at 437 killed and 1200 wounded. Forty-two villages were burnt on the 15th and 17th. Several tribes had made their submission.

A California correspondent to the *New York Herald* says "hanging for stealing is a common occurrence—gold is getting scarce and rogues plenty."

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE LADIES' NEW COSTUME.

"I've half a mind to tumble down in prose, But rhyme is now in fashion—so her goes." [Byron]

All hail ye ladies, with courage true,
Who've dared to don that fashion
Which gives a grace to woman's race,
And claims the warmest passion.

No more you'll scud through snow or mud,
Whilst wintry winds are howling—
Your trailing skirts, with mud begirt,
Your shame or blushes showing.

In modest pride away you'll ride,
Where nature's brightly smiling,
And there may rove with those